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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/404,163	09/27/1999	SARA ELO	SOM9-1999-00	8114

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EXAMINER

SINGH, RACHNA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2176

DATE MAILED: 04/09/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/404,163

Applicant(s)

ELO ET AL.

Examiner

Rachna Singh

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 September 1999.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 3.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: application, filed 9/27/99;
2. Claims 1-15 are pending in the case. Claims 1 and 11 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1 and 5-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Britton et al., US Patent 6,535,896, 3/18/03.

In reference to claim 1, Britton teaches a system, method, and program for utilizing XML-based tools to tailor HTML-based Web page content. Britton discloses the following:

- Retrieving a web page from a client device that requires some reformatting.

Compare to ***“at least one information source describing an unstructured article from a digital news feed;”***. See column 6, lines 7-16.
- A computer program code for carrying out operations of content tailoring written in an object oriented programming language. The program code may execute entirely on a Web server, or it may execute partly on a Web server and partly on a remote computer (i.e., a user's Web client), or as a proxy at an intermediate point in the network. These computer program instructions may be provided to a processor of a general purpose computer, special purpose computer, or other

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programmable data processing apparatus to produce a machine, such that the instructions, which execute via the processor of the computer or other programmable data processing apparatus, create means for implementing the functions. These computer program instructions may also be stored in a computer-readable memory that can direct a computer or other programmable data processing apparatus to function in a particular manner, such that the instructions stored in the computer-readable memory produce an article of manufacture including instruction means which implement the function of the content tailoring system. See column 5. Compare to ***“a processor coupled to the information sources. . .a storage device containing files relating to XSL style sheet creation. . .HTML files”***.

- Converting the first content portion of the HTML format to XML format; Modifying the converted first content portion for display using a content tailoring tool in XML format wherein the modifying is performed via an XSL processor; Converting the modified first content portion from XML format to HTML format. Compare to ***“data transmission means for transmitting an ActiveNews Article as an interpretive, object oriented program whereby XML article files are combined with XSL style sheets to generate an HTML file as an ActiveNews Article representing a dynamic visualization of the unstructured article from the digital news feed”***. See columns 6-8.

Britton teaches tailoring an HTML-based Web page. On page 4 of Applicant's specifications, Applicant states, ***“the article is plain text or an HTML document and does not contain any other structure or markup”***. Britton teaches tailoring an HTML

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page. While he does not explicitly state the use of an article, there is no reason why Britton's invention would be limited to certain type of documents including that of an article.

In reference to claim 5, Britton teaches converting contents of a document into an XML document. This can include text and images. See abstract.

In reference to claim 6, Britton teaches creating an XSL style sheet related to the XML document when modifying the converted first content portion for display. See column 5 and 8.

In reference to claim 7, Britton teaches creating an XSL style sheet related to the XML document when modifying the converted first content portion for display. See column 5 and 8.

In reference to claim 8, Britton's system combines XML files with XSL stylesheets to form the HTML document. See column 8.

In reference to claim 9, Britton teaches that the program can be JAVA. See column 5, lines 28-32.

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In reference to claim 10, an applet is a small Internet-based program written in Java, a programming language for the Web, which can be downloaded by any computer. The applet is also able to run in HTML. The applet is usually embedded in an HTML page on a Web site and can be executed from within a browser. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to output the article as a Java applet since it was well known to embed it within an HTML page on a website.

5. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Britton et al., US Patent 6,535,896, 3/18/03 in view of Kazi et al., US Patent 6,438,543, 8/20/02 and Friedman, US Patent 6,182,029, 1/30/01.

In reference to claim 2, Britton does not teach processing names in the text; however, Kazi teaches analyzing and processing names in text. Kazi discloses that Nominator is used to extract proper names from the text document. Friedman teaches a system for extracting information from text to form structured terms. The structured terms are then tagged in a mark up language such as XML. See abstract. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Kazi's system of identifying names and Friedman's method of tagging extracted text since Friedman recognizes that such a system would be useful in the identification of proper names. See column 14, lines 13-24. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Kazi/Friedman system with Britton's system of generating a HTML file from the use of a XML file since the XML file is made from the contents of an original document and Friedman/Kazi teach extracting proper names to be tagged with XML.

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6. Claims 3-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Britton et al., US Patent 6,535,896, 3/18/03 in view of Hind et al., US Patent 6,463,440, 10/8/02.

In reference to claims 3 and 4, Britton does not teach a means for linking names in the stored text to images stored in memory; however, Hind teaches characteristic matching in which an element identifies the namespace, which in this case is an example URL identifying a location. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Britton's system of representing an online publication with Hind's system of character matching since it would allow attributes such as names to be associated with images. See columns 9-10.

7. Claims 11-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Britton et al., US Patent 6,535,896, 3/18/03 in view of Kazi et al., US Patent 6,438,543, 8/20/02, Friedman, US Patent 6,182,029, 1/30/01, and Hind et al., US Patent 6,463,440, 10/8/02.

In reference to claim 11, Britton teaches a system, method, and program for utilizing XML-based tools to tailor HTML-based Web page content. Britton discloses the following:

- Retrieving a web page from a client device that requires some reformatting.
Compare to *"reading an unstructured text article from a digital news feed;"*.
See column 6, lines 7-16.
- A computer program code for carrying out operations of content tailoring written in an object oriented programming language. The program code may execute entirely on a Web server, or it may execute partly on a Web server and partly on a remote computer (i.e., a user's Web client), or as a proxy at an intermediate point

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in the network. These computer program instructions may be provided to a processor of a general purpose computer, special purpose computer, or other programmable data processing apparatus to produce a machine, such that the instructions, which execute via the processor of the computer or other programmable data processing apparatus, create means for implementing the functions. These computer program instructions may also be stored in a computer-readable memory that can direct a computer or other programmable data processing apparatus to function in a particular manner, such that the instructions stored in the computer-readable memory produce an article of manufacture including instruction means which implement the function of the content tailoring system. See column 5. Compare to *“a process controller. . .method of transforming . . .as an ActiveNews Article”*.

- Converting the first content portion of the HTML format to XML format; Modifying the converted first content portion for display using a content tailoring tool in XML format wherein the modifying is performed via an XSL processor; Converting the modified first content portion from XML format to HTML format. Compare to *“generating an XML object. . .creating one or more XSL style sheets. . .combining the XML file with the XSL style shetts to generate and HTML file.”* See columns 6-8.

Britton teaches tailoring an HTML-based Web page. On page 4 of Applicant's specifications, Applicant states, *“the article is plain text or an HTML document and does not contain any other structure or markup”*. Britton teaches tailoring an HTML page. While he does not explicitly state the use of an article, there is no reason why

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Britton's invention would be limited to certain type of documents including that of an article. Furthermore, an applet is a small Internet-based program written in Java, a programming language for the Web, which can be downloaded by any computer. The applet is also able to run in HTML. The applet is usually embedded in an HTML page on a Web site and can be executed from within a browser. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to output the article as a Java applet since it was well known to embed it within an HTML page on a website. Compare to ***"using the HTML file as the input file to launch a Java applet that generates a dynamic visualization of the ActiveNews Article"***.

Britton does not teach processing names in the text; however, Kazi teaches analyzing and processing names in text. Kazi discloses that Nominator is used to extract proper names from the text document. Friedman teaches a system for extracting information from text to form structured terms. The structured terms are then tagged in a mark up language such as XML. See abstract. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Kazi's system of identifying names and Friedman's method of tagging extracted text since Friedman recognizes that such a system would be useful in the identification of proper names. See column 14, lines 13-24. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Kazi/Friedman system with Britton's system of generating a HTML file from the use of a XML file since the XML file is made from the contents of an original document and Friedman/Kazi teach extracting proper names to be tagged with XML. Compare to ***"detecting proper names in the stored text"***.

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Britton does not teach a means for linking names in the stored text to images stored in memory; however, Hind teaches characteristic matching in which an element identifies the namespace, which in this case is an example URL identifying a location. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Britton's system of representing an online publication with Hind's system of character matching since it would allow attributes such as names to be associated with images. See columns 9-10. Compare to *"consulting an external media directory to find images corresponding to detected names"*.

In reference to claim 12, Kazi takes into account the frequency of names. See column 13. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Kazi's system of identifying names and Friedman's method of tagging extracted text since Friedman recognizes that such a system would be useful in the identification of proper names. See column 14, lines 13-24. Moreover, it would have been obvious to rank names in regards to frequency as a means of determining how many images match the number of names.

In reference to claim 13, Britton does not teach a means for linking names in the stored text to images stored in memory; however, Hind teaches characteristic matching in which an element identifies the namespace, which in this case is an example URL identifying a location. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Britton's system of representing an online publication with Hind's system of character matching since it would allow attributes such as names to be associated with images. See columns 9-10.

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In reference to claim 14, it is well known in the art to save an XML object as an XML file.

In reference to claim 15, Britton's system combines XML files with XSL stylesheets to form the HTML document. See column 8.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US Patent 6,538,673 Maslov

US Patent 6,507,857 Yalcinalp

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rachna Singh at 703.305.1952. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00AM-6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon, can be reached at 703.308.5186.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is 703.305.3900.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

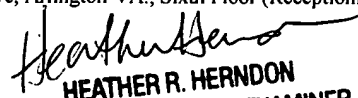
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
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or faxed to:

After-Final	703.746.7238
Official	703.746.7239
Non-Official/Draft	703.746.7240

Hand-Delivered responses should be brought to Crystal park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Rachna Singh


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